

Table with 4 columns: SPACE, DAY, WEEK, MONTH. Lists rates for various ad lengths and positions.

Advertisement for Grassfield Bros. featuring 'New and Popular Styles in Men's Fine Shoes For Fall Wear.' Includes an image of a shoe and text: 'We Save You 25 to 75 Cents on Every Pair. Grassfield Bros. MANCHESTER, IOWA.'

Our Business Directory.

- ATTORNEYS: G. W. DENHAM, E. B. STILES, W. H. MORRIS, DUNHAM, MORRIS & STILES. PHYSICIANS: A. J. WARD, J. J. LINDSAY, M. D., H. H. LAWRENCE. VETERINARIAN: DR. J. W. SCOTT. MERCHANTS: HOLLISTER LUMBER CO., THOS. T. GARKEEK, CHARLES, THE TAILOR, CAL. ATKINSON, WM. DENNIS, PETER BROWAY, J. B. CLARK, QUAKER MILL CO., LAWRENCE & GREMS, PETER BROWAY, J. B. CLARK, J. M. PEARSE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR. THE NEW YORK WORLD, ALEX. SEFTROM, BLACKSMITH, GRASSFIELD BROS., HARDWARE, SHOES, OPTICIAN, F. W. MOONEY.

When Father Rode The Goat. The house is full of antics and mystery profound. We do not dare to run about to make the slightest sound. We leave the big piano shut and do not strike a note. The doctor has been here seven times since father rode the goat. He played the lodge a week ago—Got in at 4 a. m. And sixteen brethren brought him home. Though he says he brought them. His wrist was sprained, and one big rip had rent his Sunday coat. There must have been a lively time when father rode the goat. He's resting on the couch today. And practicing his signs—The halting signal, working grip. And other monkeyshines. He matters passwords 'neath his breath. And other things, he'll quote—They surely had an evening's work when father rode the goat. He has a gorgeous uniform. All gold and red and blue. A hat with plumes and yellow braids. And golden buttons and a sword. But, somehow, when we mention it, He wears a look so grim. We wonder if he's riding the goat. Or if the goat rode him. —Baltimore American.

Adding to Life's Span. It is highly gratifying to be told that the average age at death in 1900 was 35.2, as against 31.1 in 1890. Everyone now has the chance to live four or one-half years longer than he had ten years ago. There can be no doubt that a better food, more abundant of food and better sanitation are accountable for the increased length of life. Every improvement in sewerage, every successful quarantine, every benevolent work, every new medical discovery will aid in prolonging life.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

At the anti-saloon league state convention held at Des Moines last week, H. H. Abrams announced his intention to support the republican nominees at the next election, and he was very promptly fired out of their organization by the prohibitionists. His entrance into the republican ranks is not heartily endorsed by the Cedar Rapids Republican, in editorial taken from last Thursday's edition of that paper: "H. H. Abrams, who has made his living out of saloon prosecutions was kicked out because he had expressed a preference for Mr. Cummins as candidate for governor. That preference was called treachery to the cause in which Abrams is supposed to labor. It was a violation of the constitution, according to the zealous in the league. Therefore Abrams was deposed and another man put in his place. The tendency will now be on the part of some republican papers to enlarge upon Mr. Abrams, for has not Mr. Abrams endorsed the republican position. But Mr. Abrams is not a man that a conservative party can afford to make much ado over. From all accounts he is an extremist. To endorse him with influence in the republican party would simply mean the building up of an influence which would eventually rend the party. Men like Abrams can not be made factors in a great state party. Their protechnical conversation amount to nothing. Mr. Abrams is a man with a hobby. The republican party can not be overly grateful for the bringing of such hobbies or hobby-riders to its ranks."

The Value of Clover Crops. With our present knowledge of the benefits derived from the clover crop it is difficult to see how an ordinary farmer can successfully carry on farming for a long series of years without growing clover. He needs clover to enable him to maintain fertility of the soil, and he needs it also for all kinds of stock, for there are certain elements in it that are absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the mature animal and the production of milk, butter and cheese, says a Wisconsin correspondent of the Prairie Farmer. It has been proved that clover hay, well saved, is the best feed and the most valuable crop that can be grown on the farm. There is not an animal on the farm, but what will eat good clover hay in preference to any other rough feed. Even the swine and poultry relish a feed of it occasionally. Another large item to the credit of the clover is the manure made while feeding it, which if returned to the soil in a proper manner, will still further increase the fertility of the ground, for that which makes the best and richest feed will also make the best and richest manure. The clover crop also adds to the fertility of the soil and sends down its long tap roots into the soil and bringing up the elements of fertility to the surface, where they can be used by the ordinary farm crops which do not send their roots so deeply. Clover roots also pulverize and make porous the soil to a great depth, increasing the capacity to take up and hold water in times of abundant rainfall and enabling it to give back this water in times of drought by capillary action for the use of plants. —Farmers Tribune.

When Father Rode The Goat. (Continued) He's father, is a very curious bird. "Here, father, is a very curious bird I shot. I thought you would be interested in it." The old gentleman gazed upon the specimen with astonishment. That evening the ornithologists of Hannibal were assembled in Mr. Clemens' parlor. The rare specimen was not before them. The discussion was long and learned. The opinions expressed were various. One thought the bird was an offshoot of the bird of paradise family; others held equally ridiculous notions as to its ancestry. But there was one who refused to be swayed by the peculiarity of the bird's tail from the judgment that it was of the crow family. "Why, just look here," he said, lifting the bird by its tail feathers. He got no further. The feathers came out. There was a quick closing of a door. Mr. Clemens started to leave the room. "Get down," he said, "please excuse me a few moments. I will see Samuel first and explain later."

THE RAILROAD SCARE. ODD EFFECTS OF THE FIRST SIGHT OF A LOCOMOTIVE. Some of the People of the South Had Behind Trees in 1828, When the Iron Horse Went By—The Country's Earliest Railroad. America cannot lay claim to the first locomotive or the first railroad. That great honor lies with England. Yet Yankee genius was not very far behind her, for when George Stephenson launched his first rail locomotive, the Rocket, on the Liverpool and Manchester road in 1825, the first spike had been driven on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, July 4, 1828, by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. This was the first road started in the United States, and in 1830 it had reached Elliott Mills, 13 miles from Baltimore. But the south can claim the honor of completing the longest railroad in the world at that date, being the old Charleston and Savannah, which was a part of the South Carolina and Georgia system, which was begun in 1830, and by October, 1833, it had 137 miles of track in operation. In a letter from Mr. Samuel C. Clarke of Georgia, a herald of the writer, who attained the extreme age of 91 years and who had seen the beginning and the completion of this road, he thus gives his experience upon first sight of a locomotive: "One day while going down to Charleston with a party of gentlemen to attend the races as we approached the city we saw in the distance the new railroad, finished some 10 or 12 miles out of Charleston. It was built upon piles, longer or shorter according to the nature of the ground. Sometimes in crossing a ravine the rails were 20 feet from the surface. Our track ran near this elevated road, and soon a horrid shriek as from 200 panthers was heard in the woods. By this time we were nervous. Elephants and lions we had heard of, and some of us had seen them, but what monster was this whose screams we heard? Presently it came in sight, dashing about through the air and breathing fire and smoke, and our frightened steeds became unmanageable, and in fact I think that some of our party were badly frightened at the sight of the monster. As it came in sight, I thought of the introduction of locomotives and how they felt at first sight of them, they will perhaps understand our sensations that day in the pine woods. "A couple of two farthings we came to a broken wagon by the side of the road, and near it sat a Georgia cracker smoking his pipe. On being asked what was his trouble he replied, "Well, stranger, I've often heard tell of nullification, and now I reckon I've saw it for true."

A VERY CURIOUS BIRD. The One Young Mark Twain Sprung Upon the Scientist. Mark Twain's father was an ornithologist. He had several friends who were also enthusiasts on the subject of birds. Whenever any one of them discovered a new bird, it was the custom to have a consultation. Mark had been a witness of several of these bird inquiries and had noted the delight of the old men took in discussing a new specimen. One day it occurred to him to provide the Hannibal ornithologists with a real dross in the form of a bird. He killed a crow and also a barnyard rooster. Plucking out the tail feathers of both the crow and the rooster, he substituted the rooster's tail feathers for those of the crow, producing a unique effect. When he had the specimen nicely prepared, he went to his father and, handing it to him, said: "Here, father, is a very curious bird I shot. I thought you would be interested in it." The old gentleman gazed upon the specimen with astonishment. That evening the ornithologists of Hannibal were assembled in Mr. Clemens' parlor. The rare specimen was not before them. The discussion was long and learned. The opinions expressed were various. One thought the bird was an offshoot of the bird of paradise family; others held equally ridiculous notions as to its ancestry. But there was one who refused to be swayed by the peculiarity of the bird's tail from the judgment that it was of the crow family. "Why, just look here," he said, lifting the bird by its tail feathers. He got no further. The feathers came out. There was a quick closing of a door. Mr. Clemens started to leave the room. "Get down," he said, "please excuse me a few moments. I will see Samuel first and explain later."

EATING FISH. It is not good form to ask for a second help of fish. It is considered extremely bad form to use a knife in dissecting fish. A little modern fish knife, with an ingenious hook arrangement on one side, is now made. A bit of lemon is served with broiled and baked fish, and it is in correct form to use the fingers in expressing the juice. Potatoes are considered a proper accessory to the fish course. Sliced cucumbers, with plain French dressing, are also served. With a boiled fish the potatoes are also usually boiled, cut up, and scooped out and garnished with a little melted butter and chopped parsley. Never use the fingers to separate the bones from the eatable portion of fish. The bones must be evaded with such delicacy as even a woman without other aid than such as a bit of bread held in the left hand may furnish.

Cheap Breeding Sires. Many a man has thought he would like to improve his live stock, but he didn't want to pay much more than best prices for the bull or pony prices for a boar or sows, or prices for the service of a good stallion, says The National Stockman. Result—he drifted along in the old way and raised stock that cost him every year or two years the sum he considered extravagant for a breeding animal. There are of course limits beyond which the man who buys a sire for the purpose of improving grade or common herds and flocks can not go. But it is not necessary for him to go beyond reasonable price limits in the matter of breeding. He can get the best kind for the actual value of the times out of ten if he is willing to put up the money. On the other hand, there are limits below which no man can afford to buy stock for the purpose of improvement. The extremely cheap pure bred sire is the costly one nine times out of ten. He is costly to the buyer, he is costly to the seller and indirectly costly to all other sellers of pure bred stock. The live stock of this country would average much higher in quality if there were fewer men who wanted low priced breeding animals and fewer breeders who would sell the kind that is worth only a low price. Better for the buyer to pay a fair value for the better kind and better far for the breeder if he sells only the kind that is worth a fair price.

Life Insurance. It is an interesting fact that, whatever the reason may be, life insurance is much more popular in the United States than in any other country. In proportion to their numbers the American people carry twice as much life insurance as the Britishers, five times as much as the Germans and eight times as much as the French. This is partly explained by the large number of American policies issued to serve other purposes than mere provision for the families of the insured. The scope of what may be called business as distinguished from family insurance is constantly enlarging. A novel and interesting recent development of it is the insurance of the lives of Protestant ministers for large sums which are made payable at their deaths to their churches.—New York World.

Where They Agreed. At the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales an English town wished to present an address, but there was a great discussion as to its wording. For some time they could not agree at all. "Conscious as we are of our own unworthiness" was universally condemned, but when some one proposed "Conscious as we are of each other's unworthiness" it was agreed to a man.

Special August Clearing Sale of Odd Pieces in Furniture. In order to clean up our stock before our fall goods arrive, we will offer especially low prices during the month of August on Chairs, Chiffoniers, Odd Dressers, Commodes, Ensembles, Screens, Couches and Odd Pieces. A. D. BROWN, The Furniture Man.

Flour! Flour! We have the BEST FLOUR on the market, and are well pleased with our trade on same. We are here to please the trade on all kinds of Groceries. Try Our 90 cent Flour. Its a Hummer. Come in and take a sack home with you and be convinced. A. B. WATERS, SUCCESSOR TO NOBLE ARNOLD.

For Clothes that Fit Call on SCHARLES, The Tailor. Wolff Bros. Old Stand, Corner Franklin and Fayette Streets.

Talcum Powders! They give immediate relief for PRICKLY-HEAT, NETTLE RASH, MEASLES, SCARLATINA, CHAPPED HANDS and CHAFED SKIN. For sore, blistered or sweaty feet, it has no equal. Delightful after shaving. FOR SALE BY Lawrence & Grems. The Leading Druggists. Telephone 119.